

Ques

Class - 6

Ch - 2

Sub - History From Gathering To Growing Food

Q ① Why do people who grow crops have to stay in the same place for a long time?

Ans: → This is done because plants that provide crops have to be looked after, have to be watered, the fields need to be weeded and the animals and birds have to be driven away. The grain needs to be taken care of till it ripens.

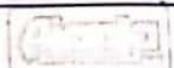
Q ② Look at the table on page 25 of the text book. If Neinuo wanted to eat rice which are the places she should have visited?

Ans: → If Neinuo wanted to eat rice she should have visited Kolodihwa and Mahagara.

Q ③ Why do archaeologists think than many people who lived in Mehrgarh were hunters to start with and that herding became more important later?

Ans: → Archaeologists think that many people who lived in Mehrgarh were hunters to start with because at the earlier levels many kinds of bones were found which belonged to wild animals such as deer and pig.

In later levels, more bones of sheep, goats and cattle were found suggesting that these animals were domesticated by the people.



- Q4** State whether true or false.
- Millets have been found at Hallur.
 - People in Bursaham lived in rectangular houses.
 - Chitrad is a site in Kashmir.
 - Jadeite, found in Jaojali Hadang, may have been brought from China.
- Ans → (a) True (b) False (c) False (d) True

Q5 List three ways in which the lives of farmers and herders would have been different from that of hunter-gatherers.

- Ans.
- Hunter-gatherers led a nomadic life while farmer-herders led a settled life.
 - Hunter-gatherers continued to use stone made tools while farmers used various tools which were polished such as mortars and pestles.
- Make a list of all the animals mentioned in the table (Page 25). For each one, describe what they may have been used for?

<u>Animal Name</u>	<u>Uses</u>
1. Sheep	Meat, Wool and Milk
2. Goat	Meat, Milk
3. Dog	for domestication and protection
4. Buffalo	Milk
5. Pig	Meat
6. Ox	Ploughing fields, drawing carts
7. Cattle	For milk, meat and transport of goods.